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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/785,134	02/24/2004	George B. Bumiller	0602	1636
7590	01/13/2006		EXAMINER	
Brij K. Agarwal Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott, LLC 44th Floor 600 Grant Street Pittsburgh, PA 15219			OSORIO, RICARDO	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2673	
DATE MAILED: 01/13/2006				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/785,134	BUMILLER, GEORGE B.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	RICARDO L. OSORIO	2673	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

NOTICE TO COUNSEL, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION:

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 February 2004.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/24/04 & 5/2/05.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-8, 14-21 and 25-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by (Nokia: "Nokia 7210 User's Guide", Internet Article, 2003, Pages 39-50, XP002316253).

Regarding claims 1, 6 and 18, Nokia discloses a handheld electronic device structured to enable data entry, said data entry including a plurality of data elements (see front page Figure), said handheld electronic device comprising: a keyboard including a plurality of keys; a display; a processor including a memory and a routine that is adapted to respond to input signals from said keys and to generate output signals to said display (see front page Figure, although not specifically mentioned, the Nokia 7210 inherently includes all of this elements); said routine being adapted to detect a first input and to process said first input to obtain a first of said data elements (see Nokia, page 45, paragraph 1, item 5, lines 1-3. Selecting a text type); responsive to said first of said data elements, said routine being adapted to generate a first of said output signals to said display (see Nokia, page 45, paragraph 1, item 5, lines 1-3. Output signal of selected text type is being generated); responsive to said first of said data elements, said routine being adapted to select from said memory a corresponding data format from a plurality of data formats (see Nokia, page 45, paragraph 1, item 5, lines 1-3. Data format corresponding to the selected text type is selected from the routine memory); said routine being adapted to detect a

second input from said keys; and responsive to said detected second input, said routine being adapted to process said detected second input according to said selected corresponding data format to obtain a second of said data elements and to generate a second of said output signals to said display (see Nokia, page 45, paragraph 1, item 6).

Regarding claims 2, 3 and 19, Nokia teaches of generating said second of said output signals to represent a plurality of characters, each one of said characters being one of numeric and alphabetic according to said selected corresponding data format (see Nokia, page 45, paragraph 1, item 6. Characters are typed depending on said selected corresponding data format, i.e., e-mail address, web address, or postal address).

Regarding claims 4, 5, and 20, Nokia teaches of comparing said detected first input with a data set including a plurality of data records in said memory and to identify one of said data records to obtain said first of said data elements (see Nokia, page 45, paragraph 2, item 2, lines 1-4).

Regarding claims 7, 8, and 21, Nokia teaches of detecting a number of key inputs, to process each one of said detected key inputs to obtain a number of processed key outputs that conform to said selected corresponding data format, and to output each one of said processed key outputs to correspond with a corresponding one of said detected key inputs (see Nokia, page 45, paragraph 1, item 6. Characters are typed depending on said selected corresponding data format, i.e., e-mail address, web address, or postal address, etc.).

Regarding claims 14 and 25, Nokia teaches of employing as said detected first input one of a country input and a sub-country input (see Nokia, page 45, paragraph 1, item 5, lines 1-3. Any of the data formats of Nokia can provide some type of country or sub-country input).

Regarding claims 15 and 26, Nokia further, teaches of determining that said detected first input is said sub-country input, to compare said detected first input with a data set that includes a plurality of country data records in said memory, and to identify one of said country data elements to said first of said data elements (see Nokia, page 45, paragraph 1, item 5, lines 1-3, and Nokia, page 45, paragraph 2, item 2, lines 1-4. Nokia is capable of obtaining, just as the first characters of a name will provide a list of names from the memory, a list of countries that have said sub-country).

Regarding claim 16, Nokia teaches of detecting as said sub-country input one of a Canadian province and an American state; and obtaining as said first of said data elements one of a representation of Canada and a representation of America, respectively (see Nokia, page 45, paragraph 1, item 5, lines 1-3, and Nokia, page 45, paragraph 2, item 2, lines 1-4. Nokia is capable of obtaining, just as the first characters of a name will provide a list of names from the memory, a list of countries that have said sub-country).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 9-12 and 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nokia (see above) in view of Applicant's admitted prior art (hereafter APA).

Regarding claims 9-12 and 22-23, Nokia does not specifically teach of outputting as a numeric character at least one of said processed key outputs that otherwise in the absence of said selected corresponding data forma could represent a character that is alphabetic and that could

represent a character that is numeric when said corresponding one of said detected key inputs is combined with one of a detected 'CEALTD' key input and a detected <SHIFT> key input; employing another one of said processed key outputs that corresponds with another corresponding one of said detected key inputs; and outputting as an alphabetic character said another one of said processed key outputs that otherwise in the absence of said selected corresponding data format could represent a character that is alphabetic and that could represent a character that is numeric when said another corresponding one of said detected key inputs is combined with one of a detected <ALT> key input and a detected <SHIFT> key input; and outputting said at least one of said processed key outputs to represent a character that is the other of said one of alphanumeric and numeric.

APA teaches of outputting as a numeric character at least one of said processed key outputs that otherwise in the absence of said selected corresponding data format could represent a character that is alphabetic and that could represent a character that is numeric when said corresponding one of said detected key inputs is combined with one of a detected <ALT> key input and a detected <SHIFT> key input; employing another one of said processed key outputs that corresponds with another corresponding one of said detected key inputs; and outputting as an alphabetic character said another one of said processed key outputs that otherwise in the absence of said selected corresponding data format could represent a character that is alphabetic and that could represent a character that is numeric when said another corresponding one of said detected key inputs is combined with one of a detected <ALT> key input and a detected <SHIFT> key input; and outputting said at least one of said processed key outputs to represent a character that is the other of said one of alphanumeric and numeric (page 1, lines 14-32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the ALT key or the SHIFT key to obtain either alphabetic or numeric characters because it is overwhelmingly known in the art of keyboards or keypads for a compact computer to obtain more than one character and/or number with the use of the ALT key or the SHIFT key to save space and make the device more handable.

5. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nokia (see above) in view of Raiyani et al. (US 2004/0181461).

Regarding claim 17, Nokia does not precisely teach of selecting a first corresponding data format that corresponds with a Canadian postal code if said representation of Canada is obtained as said first of said data elements, and selecting a second corresponding data format that corresponds

with an American zip code if said representation of America is obtained as said first of said data elements.

Raiyani teaches of selecting a first corresponding data format that corresponds with a Canadian postal code if said representation of Canada is obtained as said first of said data elements, and selecting a second corresponding data format that corresponds with an American zip code if said representation of America is obtained as said first of said data elements (see paragraphs 228 and 230).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to obtain the corresponding zip or postal code, depending of the country, or city, as taught by Raiyani, in the device of Nokia, because this facilitates for the user to obtain the desired information in a more friendly, time efficient, manner.

6. Claims 13 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nokia (see above) in view of Coutre et al. (5,513,827).

Regarding claims 13 and 24, Nokia, further, does not specifically teach of determining that said first input has not yet been detected; and displaying a prompt to enter said first input.

Coutre teaches of determining that said first input has not yet been detected; and displaying a prompt to enter said first input (col. 10, lines 29-35).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to prompt the user that data is missing, as taught by Coutre, from a first or any other input, so that the user is inform that information is missing, or that an error has been made.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ricardo L. Osorio whose telephone number is 571-272-7676. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 7:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala whose telephone number is 571-272-7681.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

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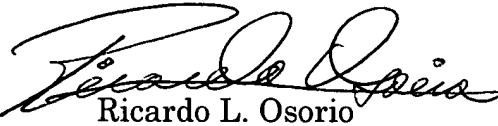
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or faxed to:

571-273-8300 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to the Customer Service Window at the Randolph Building, 401, Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

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Ricardo L. Osorio
Primary Examiner
Art Unit: 2673

RLO
January 10, 2006